Administration Report

of the

Bombay Jail Department

For the Year 1934

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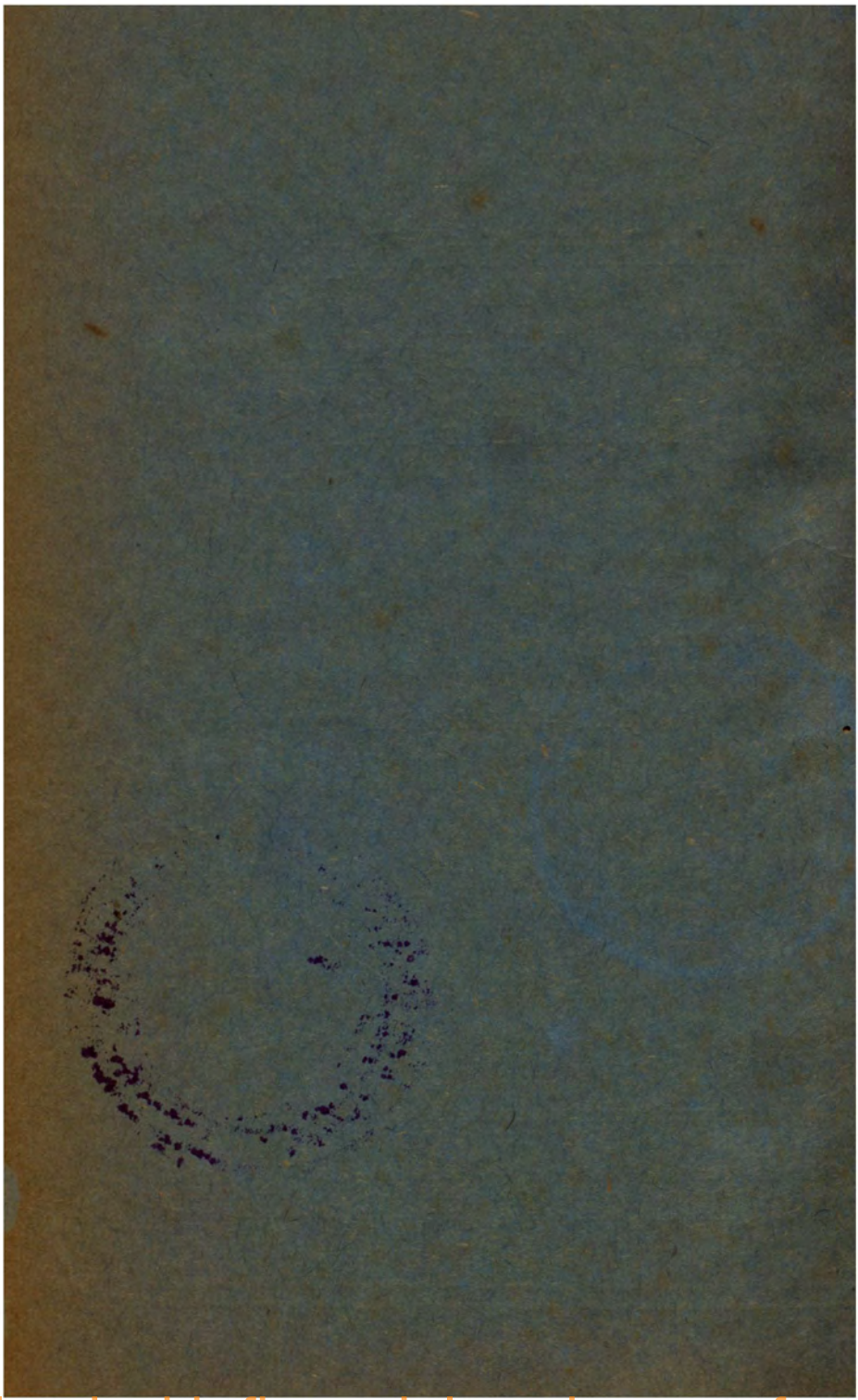

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8. A Conference, which I attended, of Inspectors General of Prisons, was held at Delhi in January 1934. A survey was made of the working of the prisons in India during the past few years—and many questions of common interest were examined and discussed.

Several recommendations were made by the Conference to the Government of India—some of these were accepted, orders on the remainder are awaited.

9. During May 1934, a serious riot occurred at Shikarpur Special Prison—when a murderous attack was made by some prisoners on one of the senior officers of the Jail Guards—who was severely injured—as were his comrades who were in the vicinity and who came to his assistance. The prisoners who commenced the assault were joined by others, and before assistance could be obtained by the prison officers—the mutineers dragged out of the hospital another prisoner and belaboured him to death. The cause of the riot appears to have been that the officer, who was first attacked, was a strict disciplinarian and rigidly enforced all rules. The prisoner who was killed was regarded by his fellows as a "tale bearer". The riot was suppressed without resort to the use of fire arms—and the "ring leaders" and those responsible for the murder were prosecuted. These were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment averaging seven years.

10. In a struggle between prisoners and their guards at a Detachment Camp at Miano Minor (Sind Convict Gang) one prisoner died as a result of the injuries he had received. The cause of the trouble was the combined refusal of certain prisoners to work.

II—Jail Population.

Admissions of Convicted, Civil, and undertrial prisoners.

11. This may be summarized as follows:—

—		1933	1934
Total population at commencement of year	Convicted ..	14,193	11,744
	Civil ..	85	94
	Undertrial ..	2,548	2,509
Admitted during the year (excluding transfers).	Convicted ..	37,132	36,849
	Civil ..	1,473	1,346
	Undertrial ..	87,128	87,168
Released during the year ..	Convicted ..	39,581	37,477
	Civil ..	1,464	1,357
	Undertrial ..	87,167	87,190
Total population at close of year ..	Convicted ..	11,744	11,116
	Civil ..	94	83
	Undertrial ..	2,509	2,487
Average daily population ..	Convicted ..	12,735	11,262
	Civil ..	96	91
	Undertrial ..	3,063	2,834

Sind Jails.

12. Direct admissions of convicted and undertrial prisoners to the five larger Sind Jails.

(*a*) Convicted :—

——	1933	1934	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	990	926	— 64
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,512	1,389	—123
Sukkur District Prison	814	1,000	+186
Shikarpur Special Prison	1,128	1,158	+ 30
Sind Convict Gang	1	3	+ 2
Total ..	4,445	4,476	+31

(*b*) Undertrials :—

——	1933	1934	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	784	901	+117
Hyderabad Central Prison	729	614	—115
Sukkur District Prison	646	711	+ 65
Shikarpur Special Prison	511	528	+ 17
Sind Convict Gang	....	....	....
Total ..	2,670	2,754	+ 84

(*c*) Admissions into Sub-Jails were as under :—

1931	11,414
1932	12,287
1933	11,601
1934	11,952

(*d*) The number of persons sent to prisons in Sind under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was as follows :—

1931	673
1932	749
1933	313
1934	508

The details for each prison being as under :—

	1933	1934
Karachi District Prison ..	28	116
Hyderabad Central Prison ..	103	102
Sukkur District Prison ..	20	103
Shikarpur Special Prison ..	162	187
	313	508

Transfers.

13. The number of prisoners transferred during the year was 5,555 against 6,022 in 1933. This includes 1,517 transferred for release under the Police Register Transfer System, to jails and sub-jails nearest their homes, as compared with 1,278 in 1933. In the opinion of the superintendent of the large "Habitual" prison at Nasik Road, an opinion with which I agree, this system has not proved successful in keeping a known criminal under surveillance and within a certain restricted area. Under this system prisoners, often at considerable expense to the State, are, as stated above, transferred to jails nearest their homes, and from there released. They however in many instances reappear in a very short time in Bombay once more to carry on their nefarious callings—are again arrested, convicted, and, as "Habitual" convicts, return to Nasik Road Prison from where they set out a short while before on their travels.

It is in the cases of persons such as these that the Indeterminate sentence would be particularly useful.

Volunteer Colonists to the Andamans.

14. During the year 62 good conduct and otherwise suitable prisoners were selected as "colonists" for transfer to the Andamans—as against 69 the year previous.

There were fourteen male prisoners repatriated from the Andamans for reasons stated below:—

Medical grounds	9
Incorrigible	4
For release	1
	14

Transfers of Insane Prisoners to Mental Hospitals.

15. Twelve male and two female prisoners were transferred to Mental Hospitals, as against eighteen males and two females the year before.

Special releases.

16. 328 prisoners were prematurely released as compared with 108 in 1933. The increase is due to the special release of prisoners convicted of offences connected with the civil disobedience movement, on its abandonment.

Detailed reasons for release are tabulated below:—

	Males.	Females.
Advisory Boards	46	1
To Womens Rescue Home	..	5
To Widows Home, Pandharpur	..	4
Deported to Great Britain..	6	..
On medical grounds	6	..
To Criminal Tribes Settlements	1	..
Other reasons	233	26
	292	36

17. 5,078 prisoners were released under the Remission system as against 8,386 in 1933.

Released under the Remission system.

18. At the close of 1933 there were 12 persons detained under Act III of 1864. During the year under report, 27 males and 2 females were admitted and, 24 males and two females were released, leaving 15 males in this category on the last day of 1934.

Detenus.

At the close of 1933 there was one prisoner detained under Regulation XXV of 1827. This prisoner was released during the year. Four prisoners were received during the year under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

State prisoners.

During the year under report 45 males and 1 female were admitted.

For State and Cognate offences other than the above.

During the year 132 prisoners were admitted; 944 of the same category remained at the close of the previous year. 1,041 of this number were released during the year. There were two deaths amongst this class of prisoner—the balance remaining on the last day of 1934 was 33.

Prisoners connected with offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement.

19. Civil Prisoners :—

——	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Received ..	1,463	1,515	1,248	1,473	1,346
Remained at close of the year	85	85	85	94	83

The cost of these prisoners to Government was Rs. 11,255 as against Rs. 11,311 in 1933.

20. Full details are contained in Statement No. II.

Race, religion, education and previous occupation.

21. The number of admissions was 12 males and four females as against 64 males and four females in 1933—a very great improvement on the figures for the previous year, but still too many by sixteen. With the extension of the Childrens Act to other parts of the Presidency it is hoped that it will not be necessary for any Court to commit children to prison.

Admission of children.

22. The number admitted between the ages of 16 and 21 years during 1934 was 1,941 males and 114 females, against 2,417 males and 168 females in 1933. In every report I have submitted I have commented on the harm that is done by

Adolescent prisoners.

sending youngsters of impressionable age to prison—I regret I have again to register a protest against this manner of dealing with juvenile delinquency. As the general public are becoming more and more interested in the manner in which the problem of dealing with juvenile crime is handled—it is to be hoped that improvement in this matter will be more rapid as the opinion against commitment of children and juveniles to prison crystalises.

I consider that it should be obligatory for a Court to give reasons why it was found necessary to sentence a child or juvenile to imprisonment rather than to a term at one of the specialised institutions such as a Borstal School or Reformatory.

Simple imprisonment.

23. The number of persons sentenced under this head was 1,958 as against 1,426 in 1933. In spite of adverse comment on this type of imprisonment—which does no good, but does definite harm to a prisoner—the admissions show an increase of over 500 prisoners, who were thus legally encouraged to spend their time in idleness.

It would be very interesting to know what useful purpose a sentence of this kind can be expected to serve.

A large number so sentenced were sent in under the Railway Act.

Short term prisoners in Bombay City.

24. The number of persons sentenced to seven days and less, was 1,273 against 960 the previous year.

The increase is directly due to the arrest of large numbers of beggars under the Police Act. In this connection the Superintendent of His Majesty's House of Correction, remarks that these short terms of detention in prison will do little, if anything, to lessen the evil of begging, as it does not touch the cause—and that the cost of such detention will merely be a drain on the public purse, and be an inducement to the beggar concerned to repeat his offence—for he will quickly realise the advantage of being well clothed, well fed and generally well looked after in jail which is what his experience there will teach him.

The Superintendent also reports that a fairly large proportion of the persons so admitted under the Police Act are blind or otherwise maimed ; or mentally afflicted. Prison is not the place for these unfortunates.

Habituals.

25. There were 3,267 of this class of prisoner against 3,324 the year previous. At the close of the year there were 1,000 male recidivists in the special Habitual prison at Nasik Road. I desire specially to bring to notice the fact that many of these prisoners, whom I have previously likened to parasites battening on the tax-payer, are sent to prison for short terms of imprisonment. What good a short term of from six months to a year in prison will do a person with from ten to twelve previous convictions, it is difficult to imagine. Yet, prisoners of the type mentioned, with sentences as described, are repeatedly found among the inmates of Nasik Road Central Prison. They are apparently committed to prison for a " rest cure "—

so as to be perfectly refreshed and fit to resume, on release, their parasitic existence.

Under trial prisoners.

26. The number of undertrial prisoners remanded in jail custody was as detailed below :—

—	1933.	1934.
In the larger prisons	10,690	8,647
In the sub-jails and lockups	76,438	78,521
Total ..	87,128	87,168

The daily average of this class of prisoner was :—

—	1933.	1934.
In the larger prisons	784	741
In the sub-jails and lockups	2,279	2,093
Total ..	3,063	2,834

The Sind Jails, Ahmedabad Central Prison and His Majesty's House of Correction furnished the largest average daily number of this class.

III—Discipline.

Jail Guards.

27. The strength of the Jail Guards was 1,094 as against 1,065 in 1933. The increase being due to an additional 29 Guards sanctioned as a temporary measure—owing to the opening of a Detachment Camp at Belwandi.

A change of 8 per cent. in the personnel of the Guards occurred during the year for reasons detailed below :—

—	1933.	1934.
Resigned	10	13
Died	2	1
Retired or were invalided	7	10
Imprisoned	*Nil.*	1
Discharged or dismissed	52	66
Total ..	71	91

The Conference of Inspectors General of Prisons that met at Delhi early in 1934 recommended that the terms of service of these men be made more attractive. It is understood that the Government of India accepted this recommendation—orders are anxiously awaited—so that the recommendations made may be put into operation.

The hours of work are extremely long and allow of no time for recreation—this is a condition of service that compares most unfavourably with the Police and requires early remedy.

Convict Officers.

28. The daily average number of these was 1,240 as compared with 1,285 the previous year; the decrease being due to a smaller average number of prisoners being confined during the year.

An improvement in night guarding has been made possible at Yeravda and Nasik Road Central Prisons—by the posting to these two prisons of an additional twenty men as "Reserves". As a result no convict officer is on duty outside barracks at night—all night guarding being performed by Jail Guards. Convict Officers however still continue to be employed on patrol duty inside the barracks.

The "Reserves" referred to above are men who have been specially recruited for service in Bombay City should an emergency arise—ten being posted to each of the two central prisons named.

Fetters.

29. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security during the year was 6,488 as against 6,843 in 1933.

Escapes.

30. Fourteen prisoners escaped from the larger prisons as against sixteen the year before. Of these, twelve escaped from Extra-Mural Gangs.

(*a*) The prisons from which the escapes took place are shown below :—

Hyderabad Central Prison	2
Dhulia District Prison	1
Bijapur District Prison	2
Thana District Prison	3
Sukkur District Prison	1
Shikarpur Special Prison	1
Visapur Temporary Prison	3
Sind Convict Gang	1
	14

A prisoner who attempted to escape from Shikarpur Special Prison was shot dead while making the attempt. He was called on to "halt", but as he did not obey orders he was fired on by the Armed Guard, and killed.

(*b*) Of those who effected their escape from custody eleven were recaptured as under :—

Dhulia District Prison	1
Bijapur District Prison	2
Thana District Prison	3
Sukkur District Prison	1
Shikarpur Special Prison	1
Visapur Temporary Prison	2
Sind Convict Gang	1
	11

In all cases where it was proved that any jail officer was responsible for the escape he was suitably dealt with—either departmentally or by prosecution.

Fourteen males and one female escaped from sub-jails as against 26 males in 1933.

Prisoners' punishments.

31. (*a*) Twenty-five cases of prison offence were dealt with by Criminal Courts as against eleven in 1933. The offences for which legal proceedings were instituted are shown below :—

——	1933	1934
Offences relating to work	2	10
Wilful damage to prison property	1	1
Escape or attempt to escape	2	9
Causing hurt	2	Nil
Causing death by negligence	1	Nil
Attempt to commit suicide	Nil	1
Other breaches of jail rules	3	4
Total ..	11	25

(*b*) Eleven thousand, one hundred and sixty-six prison offences were dealt with by superintendents, as against 12,290 in 1933—nearly twelve hundred less.

The offences for which punishments were awarded are detailed below :—

——	1933	1934
Offences relating to work	4,939	4,832
Prohibited articles	2,170	1,972
Assaults and mutinies	349	471
Other offences	4,832	3,891
Total ..	12,290	11,166

The increase in offences relating to assaults was due to a fight which took place in Karachi District Prison between two factions of prisoners which was due to a long standing feud which had its origin outside the jail.

(*c*) The type of punishment inflicted by superintendents was :—

——	1933	1934
Minor	7,540	6,985
Major	5,448	4,568
Total ..	12,988	11,553

32. Corporal punishment was administered in 40 cases during the year under report, as against 32 in 1933. The jails at which this punishment was awarded, and the offences for which it was inflicted, are detailed below :—

Corporal punishment.

Arthur Road Prison	.. (2)	1 for assaulting the Jailor. 1 for assaulting a Convict Officer.
Yeravda Central Prison	.. (3)	3 for contumacious disobedience of orders, and conduct seriously affecting prison discipline.
Nasik Road Central Prison	.. (1)	1 for conduct seriously affecting prison discipline.
Belgaum Central Prison	.. (1)	1 for assaulting the Jailor and Subedar.
Bijapur District Prison	.. (2)	1 for assaulting a Convict Officer. 1 for conduct seriously affecting prison discipline.
Thana District Prison	.. (2)	2 for a combined assault on a Convict Officer.
Ahmedabad Central Prison	.. (1)	1 for assaulting a Jail Guard.
Karachi District Prison	.. (4)	2 for conduct seriously affecting jail discipline. 1 for assaulting a Jail Guard. 1 for assaulting a Convict Officer.
Hyderabad Central Prison	.. (4)	All four for a combined assault on a Convict Officer.
Sukkur District Prison	.. (6)	3 for assaults on other prisoners and conduct seriously affecting prison discipline. 1 for conduct seriously affecting prison discipline. 2 for assaulting a Convict Officer.
Shikarpur Special Prison	.. (5)	4 for assaulting Jail Guards and Convict Officers. 1 for conduct seriously affecting prison discipline.
Sind Convict Gang	.. (9)	6 for assaults on jail officers. 3 for persistent refusal to work and conduct seriously affecting jail discipline.

33. Special remission was awarded on 21,020 occasions during the year under report.

Special Remissions.

	Total punishments inflicted.	Occasions on which special remission was awarded.
1931	11,498	21,278
1932	16,533	17,627
1933	12,988	21,062
1934	11,553	21,020

The statistics recorded above clearly demonstrate that remission is liberally awarded in order to encourage industry and good conduct—and that, as far as possible, punishments are kept down to the absolutely unavoidable minimum.

IV—Health and Diet.

34. Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., was Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Ahmedabad Central Prison from 1st January 1934 to 25th April 1934, when he proceeded on leave—Mr. R. M. Fozdar, L.M. & S., B.M.S., being appointed Visiting Medical Officer with effect from the 26th April 1934 in his place.

Medical arrangements.

Mr. R. B. Karnalkar was Medical Officer at Visapur Temporary Prison from 1st January 1934 to 14th July 1934, Mr. H. D. Tilve from 15th July 1934 to 19th December 1934 and Mr. P. R. Gunaji thereafter till the end of the year.

I desire to place on record the very efficient and able manner in which Mr. Karnalkar performed his responsible duties, as medical officer to the temporary prison at Visapur.

During the year endeavours were made to make the prison hospitals brighter and more cheerful—with this end in view hospital gardens were extended, suitable and bright pictures were hung in the wards, and the hitherto dull coloured hospital furniture was painted white. These improvements have made a great difference and the change has been much appreciated by the patients.

Several ladies and gentlemen have helped with presentations of pictures.

I desire to record my thanks to them for their very acceptable gifts.

35. The death rate showed an increase over the previous year, being 12·6 against 10·8 in 1933.

Sickness and mortality.

The sick rate was also higher being 20·5 against 19·8 for 1933.

Details of deaths per prison are tabulated below :—

—	1933	1934
Arthur Road Prison	3	3
His Majesty's House of Correction	*Nil.*	1
Yeravda Central Prison	17	11
Dhulia District Prison	4	3
Nasik Road Central Prison	10	7
Belgaum Central Prison	6	7
Bijapur District Prison	3	2
Karwar District Prison	1	2
Ratnagiri District Prison	1	1
Thana District Prison	3	2
Ahmedabad Central Prison	9	20
Visapur Temporary Prison	2	9
Karachi District Prison	4	3
Hyderabad Central Prison	37	40
Sukkur District Prison	11	12
Shikarpur Special Prison	22	23
Sind Convict Gang	16	12
Total ..	149	158

—	Average daily population.	Admissions to Hospital.	Average daily number of sick.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Total number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1932 ..	18,782	12,188	373	19·9	135	7·2
1933 ..	15,894	11,217	315	19·8	171	10·8
1934 ..	14,187	11,197	290	20·5	179	12·6

The death rate for the year, as stated above, was 12·6 against 10·8 the year previous.

The highest death rate, 48·7 per mille, was at Shikarpur Special Prison.

Death rate.

36. The death rates in other Provinces are as under :—

Bihar and Orissa	18·5
North-West Frontier Province ..	15·40
Central Provinces	14·60
Assam	14·47
Punjab	14·14
Bengal	12·91
Madras	10·56
Burma	9·57
United Provinces	7·8

There were three releases on medical grounds; these, for purpose of statistics, are included among the deaths.

Plague.

There was no case of plague in any of the larger prisons, but, there were two cases with two deaths, one in each of the sub-jails at Satara and Tasgaon.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

There were 32 admissions and 26 deaths from this disease—the prisons where these occurred are shown below :—

—	Admissions.	Deaths.
Hyderabad Central Prison	4	3
Sukkur District Prison	3	2
Shikarpur Special Prison	16	14
Sind Convict Gang	9	7
	32	26

This disease appears to be endemic in Sind and practically every year it makes an appearance in one or other of the jails there. Shikarpur prison appears to be particularly bad in this respect—and some of the earliest reports on this disease in India—are in connection with the appearance of meningitis in Shikarpur Prison (Dimmock).

Prophylactic inoculation was carried out and appears to have had very good results.

37. The following cases of infectious or deficiency diseases were reported during the year :—

—	Admissions	Deaths.
Mumps	28	*Nil.*
Influenza	222	*Nil.*
Chicken-pox	7	*Nil.*
Scurvy	8	*Nil.* All eight were in prisoners admitted to the larger prisons from sub-jails and in every instance it was discovered that the prisoner had not eaten the fresh vegetables provided ; all these cases occurred in Sind.
Erysipelas	1	1
Enteric Group.		
(*a*) Typhoid	14	3
(*b*) Para-typhoid ..	3	..

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

38. There were 929 admissions and 3 deaths under this disease, as compared with 890 admissions with 5 deaths in 1933.

Tuberculosis.

39. There were 45 admissions and 18 deaths as against 51 admissions and 17 deaths the previous year.

40. There were 3,598 admissions and 4 deaths against 3,845 admissions and 7 deaths in 1933.

Malarial Fever.

	1933.		1934.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Arthur Road Prison ..	61	..	147	1
His Majesty's House of Correction ..	25	..	49	..
Yeravda Central Prison ..	566	1	102	..
Dhulia District Prison ..	76	..	52	1
Nasik Road Central Prison ..	95	..	90	..
Visapur Temporary Prison ..	1,034	..	758	..
Belgaum Central Prison ..	96	..	123	..
Bijapur District Prison ..	38	..	27	..
Karwar District Prison ..	39	..	12	..
Ratnagiri District Prison ..	19	..	2	..
Thana District Prison ..	92	..	102	..
Ahmedabad Central Prison ..	277	..	591	1
Karachi District Prison ..	322	..	254	..
Hyderabad Central Prison ..	481	2	742	..
Sukkur District Prison ..	104	1	170	..
Shikarpur Special Prison ..	218	1	127	1
Sind Convict Gang ..	302	2	250	..
	3,845	7	3,598	4

The conditions reported last year in connection with malaria in the Arthur Road Prison remain the same and no improvement in the incidence of the disease can be expected until the insanitary conditions in the immediate vicinity of the prison are altered. After much agitation and correspondence there are signs of efforts being made, at long last, by the authorities concerned, to remedy the existing defects.

There were fewer cases at Visapur than during the previous year—most of these were relapses—Prophylactic measures recently undertaken have given very encouraging results—it is however too soon to give definite figures. The use of plasmoquine has had results that have been described as little short of miraculous. An experiment on rather an extensive scale is at present in progress—the result of which will be published in due course.

There was a very gratifying decrease in the incidence of this disease at Yeravda Central Prison.

Ahmedabad Central Prison on the other hand shows an increase which appears to be directly attributable to the late rains; infected mosquitoes obtaining access to the prison from areas around.

Hyderabad Central Prison also shows a marked increase. Breeding grounds of the anophelene mosquito were discovered near the prison but ouside prison jurisdiction. An examination showed that 33 per cent. of the prisoner population had enlarged spleens. It is hoped that the Public Health authorities will be able to get those concerned either

to fill up or drain the breeding grounds of mosquitoes in the vicinity of the prison for, without this being done, it will be futile to try to eradicate the malaria.

Pneumonia.

41. There were 189 admissions and 41 deaths as against 175 admissions and 36 deaths in 1933.

Over-crowding.

42. The daily average population exceeded the authorised accommodation in the following jails :—

—	Authorised accommodation.	Daily average population.
His Majesty's House of Correction	244	261
Bijapur District Prison	345	351
Ahmedabad Central Prison	1,264	1,441
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,527	1,628
Sukkur District Prison	448	568
Shikarpur Special Prison	464	472

Plans and estimates for a new sub-jail at Nawabshah have been technically approved by the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Circle, but funds have not yet been sanctioned.

Plans for the conversion of the old Liquor Warehouse at Nasik into a sub-jail have been prepared but are still under consideration. The prison known as His Majesty's House of Correction is an excellent example of the proverbial " Creaking door ".

The question of the removal of Dharwar Sub-Jail from the premises of the Borstal School is still pending. This is a matter that, in my opinion, should be given precedence and a very obvious defect remedied. The Shikarpur Special Prison has, during the year, been a matter of no small concern both to this and the Public Works Departments as it has shown signs of rapid disintegration as a result of a rise in the subsoil water level. Walls and barracks, as well as worksheds and stores have fallen in rapid succession. The prison was visited by both the Honourable the Home Member and the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

I have recommended that the present prison be abandoned and a large and up-to-date prison be constructed elsewhere which would supply the needs of the districts of Larkana, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Sukkur.

43. Third Class Sub-Jails :—

There are at present 238 Sub-Jails and 239 Lockups in the Presidency and Sind.

Sub-Jails.	Lockups.
238 (1933)	231 (1933)
+ 1 Dharwar District.	+ 1 Dharwar District.
	+ 2 West Khandesh District.
	+ 5 Nawabshah District.
239	239
— 1 Surat District.	
238	

44. Convicted prisoners' weighments :—

—	Number of prisoners released.	Gained.		Remained stationary.		Lost.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1933	26,021	14,181	54·5	5,540	21·3	6,300	24·2
1934	23,465	11,990	51·1	5,911	25·2	5,564	23·7

45. There was no change introduced in the sanctioned diet during the year under report.

Diet.

V—Industries and Labour.

46. The daily average number of prisoners employed on this form of industry was 945 against 1,156 during the year previous.

Gardens.

The values of the produce from the gardens against those of vegetables and condiments purchased are as under :—

—	Value of the produce from jail gardens.	Cost of vegetables and condiments purchased.
	Rs.	Rs.
1931	84,184	13,200
1932	92,109	26,046
1933	73,143	20,065
1934	67,180	13,138

The apparent drop in production is due to the actual drop in prison population, because only the value of vegetables actually supplied to the prison kitchens is taken into account when making these calculations. Every effort is made to supply all prison requirements from our own gardens.

The successes and difficulties of the different prisons are summarised below.

Dhulia District Prison.—The monsoon crops were greatly damaged by continuous rain.

Bijapur District Prison.—This prison, on the other hand, suffered from getting too little rain.

Yeravda Central Prison.—In spite of a poor monsoon a good supply of succulent vegetables was maintained throughout the year. There was an appreciable increase in the supply of condiments from the garden.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Twenty-three acres of land that had the year previous been acquired in connection with the Sewage Farm—were brought under cultivation during the year. The gardens as a whole continued in a flourishing condition—Vegetables to the value of Rs. 10,833 as against Rs. 6,556 the year previous were supplied to the prison itself and to other jails.

In addition to the above, cash sales were effected to the value of Rs. 682 as against Rs. 291 the year before.

It was not found necessary to purchase any vegetables for jail use during the year.

Besides the above, cereals and fodder were supplied to the jail to the total value of Rs. 1,247-5-4.

The jail orchard was extended by the addition of 300 fruit trees of various sorts.

In this connection, the thanks of this department are due to Dr. Cheema, the Horticulturist to Government, for his expert advice and for his gift of several plants. Thanks are also due to the Agricultural Department for kindly deputing an overseer, who visited the gardens once a month, and helped with practical assistance and advice. The visits proved most useful and helped considerably in training the staff and prisoners in modern methods of agriculture—This co-operation between the two Departments, I consider, could most usefully be extended to other prisons.

Belgaum Central Prison.—No purchases were made during the year under report—all requirements of vegetables were met from the jail garden. Two out of the three prison gardens usually suffer from water shortage, being entirely dependent on wells, whereas the third garden which forms the sewage farm, and into which the entire effluent of the septic tank flows—gets more than it can manage—To remedy this, steps are being taken to acquire three acres of land in the immediate vicinity—

this, it is considered, will prevent the present garden becoming " sewage sick ".

Thana District Prison.—The continuous and heavy rain made gardening difficult, as all available land was flooded. The rainfall registered was reported as being 101 inches. The result was that vegetables worth Rs. 220-13-4, and onions valued at Rs. 110-6-0 were obtained from Nasik Road Central Prison, and local purchases, amounting to Rs. 335-10-8 were also necessary. The total value of the garden produce was Rs. 3,304-3-2 as against Rs. 3,504-3-3 in 1933. The Rice crop as usual did well. As an experiment, a new variety of table rice " K42 " was sown—the yield was 1,800 pounds. In addition to the table rice—a variety known locally as " Patni " was also grown—the yield being 5,200 pounds—the total yield therefore was 7,000 pounds of rice against 4,538 pounds the year before. The table rice being sold to the public, while the " Patni " is issued to the prisoners.

Guinea grass for use as fodder was also started as an experiment and has proved a success.

Both experiments were carried out with the kind co-operation of the Agricultural Department.

The same Department assisted with the loan of a " dust gun "—with which " Hopper " infected mango trees were sprayed. The result was that the jail trees were the only ones in the neighbourhood that produced any fruit at all. The amount realised from the sale of these mangoes was Rs. 390 as against Rs. 250 in 1933.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—The gardens produced vegetables and condiments valued at Rs. 8,595-8-3. A well that was being sunk last year was completed during the year under report—this made a further extension of the gardens possible. Excellent cabbages and cauliflowers are grown here.

Visapur Temporary Prison.—There was an all round improvement in the gardens attached to this prison. These had for several years past been neglected owing to the prison being closed. During the year under report however, as a result of careful attention their yield has much improved—supplies made to the jail itself were valued at Rs. 3,813 as against Rs. 2,529 the year previous—while sales to the public increased from Rs. 252 to Rs. 1,404. There is still much room for improvement and, if the " Farm " comes into being, there is no reason why the results should not be better each year for several years to come.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—290,587 pounds of vegetables valued at Rs. 7,364-12-3 were supplied to the prison kitchen, as against 286,616 pounds valued at Rs. 7,884 the year before. The estimated value of supplies made are based on current market rates at the time of supply. As will be noted the actual quantity of vegetable supplied exceeded that made during the year previous. Water scarcity was experienced during the year, owing to the water in the Fuleli canal falling to an exceptionally low level.

Sukkur District Prison.—The old main garden having been submerged as a result of a general rise in sub-soil water—it could no longer be used—it therefore became necessary to acquire another portion of land. This was done—124,000 square feet being taken over from the Public Works Department. This land is now being cleared of scrub and levelled and, it is hoped, that it will be possible to bring it under cultivation early in 1935. In spite of these difficulties, a supply of 98,681 pounds of vegetables valued at Rs. 1,679-15-7 was made to the jail—from the only remaining patch that it was possible to cultivate—Great credit for this is due to the Jailor—Mr. Naraindas.

Prisoners sentenced to labour.

47. The daily average of those sentenced to labour was 10,853 as compared with 12,184 in 1933.

Repairs to prison buildings.

48. On an average 245 prisoners were employed on this form of labour as against 480 the year previous. The cost of material used was Rs. 6,063 against Rs. 16,797 in 1933.

From the year 1934-35 the expenditure under "Current Repairs" to all jail buildings is to be met from provisions made under this head in the Public Works Department budget—as per Home Department letter No. P. 81-II (*b*)/2, dated the 31st August 1933—All expenditure on "Petty construction" is also to be financed from the same source—as per orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 81-II (*b*)/2, dated the 10th March 1934.

Convict Officers and Prison Servants.

49. The daily average of Convict Officers was 1,240 against 1,285 in 1933—and other Prison Servants 1,077 against 1,252 the year before.

The cost of these Convict Officers and Servants to Government was Rs. 2,46,878—whereas, had local labour been employed to perform the same duties, the expenditure would have been Rs. 4,64,361. There is thus a saving to Government of Rs. 2,17,483.

Extra-Mural Labour.

50. *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—On an average, 58 prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department, the Government Distillery, the Divisional Forest Officer and by Messrs. John Fleming & Co., Nasik—against 62 prisoners last year.

Cash receipts were Rs. 5,305 against Rs. 5,283 in 1933. The average earning per prisoner being Rs. 91-7-5 against Rs. 85-3-4 in 1933.

Visapur Temporary Prison.—The Public Works Department, the Sugar Factory and Farm, Belwandi and the Military Grass Farm—Ahmednagar employed an average of 168 prisoners between them during the year. Cash receipts from all sources being Rs. 14,571 against Rs. 180 during the year previous. This Department is greatly indebted to the Grass Farm authorities for providing a very useful and healthy form of labour for our prisoners.

Bijapur District Prison.—The Taluka Local Board and the Public Works Department employed a few prisoners—whose earnings amounted to Rs. 71.

Thana District Prison.—Prison labour was employed by the Public Works Department resulting in cash earnings of Rs. 753 during the year. In addition to this, the prison was paid in kind by taking for its own use trees that were felled for the Public Works Department.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—Total earnings under this head amounted to Rs. 6,791 against Rs. 5,469 the previous year. The average number of prisoners employed was 37—which includes those employed by the Railway on transhipment of goods and cleaning waggons.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—An average of 102 prisoners were employed by the Public Works and Police Departments—for the former on "silt excavations" and on general repairs and levelling of the "Hockey Grounds" of the latter. The total earnings being Rs. 11,731 as against nil the year previous. This result is directly attributable to the initiative displayed by Mr. W. Laxton—the Superintendent of the prison—and to the co-operation of Mr. T. S. Mirchandani—Executive Engineer—Hyderabad Division.

Sukkur District Prison.—An average of 52 prisoners were employed on extra-mural works and earned Rs. 4,820 against Rs. 5,074 earned in 1933. Of these 44 prisoners were employed up to the 25th October 1934, by the North-Western Railway—coaling engines at Rohri. Since the 26th October 1934 this labour has been discontinued—free labour being employed instead.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—The Public Works Department employed on an average 45 prisoners during the year who earned Rs. 2,146 against Rs. 1,726 the year previous.

Sind Convict Gang.—The daily average of prisoners was 302 against 321 the year previous. Earnings fell from Rs. 18,905 in 1933 to Rs. 13,816 during the year under report. The cause of this can be traced to the lack of interest on the part of the Superintendent—who has since been transferred to the pension establishment.

One point that emerges and is particularly noticeable from the above is the great help of the Public Works Department in Sind to this Department. By employing jail labour, wherever possible, Government is saved large sums, and prisoners are kept usefully engaged.

Intra-Mural Manufactures.

51. The daily average number employed was 3,995 against 4,711 in 1933. So, including prisoners employed extra-murally the total number of prisoners employed remuneratively was 4,766 against 5,225 the year previous. This is directly due to there being fewer prisoners.

The average cash earning per prisoner was Rs. 21-2-7 against Rs. 14-5-3 in 1933. The average cash earning per prisoner actually employed on jail manufactures was Rs. 48-3-0 against Rs. 33-6-7 in 1933.

The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 19-11-3 against Rs. 16-3-11 the year before and per prisoner actually employed on manufactures Rs. 44-13-10 against Rs. 37-14-0 in 1933.

Total net profit was Rs. 2,13,831 against Rs. 1,97,906 in 1933.

Yeravda Central Prison.—Larger Government orders having been received than was the case previously—there was a general improvement during the year under report, and the prison factories were kept busy—profits however are proportionately smaller, the principle that profits are a matter of secondary importance having been accepted by Government—other consuming Government Departments are supplied, as far as possible, with manufactured goods at practically cost price of raw materials used, the busier the factories are with Government orders and with proportionately fewer articles for sale to the public so will profits be smaller in comparison with former years when profits were held to be a matter of primary consideration.

The net profit was Rs. 49,269 against Rs. 56,999 the previous year—but the average profit per prisoner sentenced to labour rose from Rs. 31-7-0 in 1933 to Rs. 32-5-11 in 1934; and per prisoner employed on manufactures from Rs. 60-7-1 in 1933 to Rs. 62-7-1 during the year under report.

Yeravda Central Prison stands first among all the prisons in the Presidency as far as profits are concerned.

Several very good orders were placed with this prison by the Royal Indian Navy.

The bleaching of yarn has proved very successful, and an excellent line of towels and dusters is now being manufactured. These find a ready sale.

Hand printing of jail-made cloth was started during the year. The products from this industry have proved quite popular with the public, sales, from this source alone, totalling Rs. 130.

Knitting was introduced in the Female Section attached to the Main Prison and jerseys, mufflers etc. of quite good quality, and at reasonable rates are now being turned out by the female prisoners. I desire to record my thanks to the lady visitors who, at no small expenditure of time and trouble to themselves, taught the prisoners to knit and enabled this to be accomplished.

Articles made at Yeravda Central Prison were sold during the year at the sub-jails at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur—the sale proceeds came to Rs. 2,543 of which Poona Sub-Jail alone sold articles valued at Rs. 1,514. I congratulate the jailors attached to these institutions on their zeal and initiative.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Here also the bleaching of yarn was introduced, the results of which have proved most satisfactory. Articles produced from this bleached yarn have a better finish than those formerly manufactured from the unbleached variety.

Embroidery work has been started and though this industry is still in its infancy, the tea-poy covers, and bedspreads etc. manufactured are finding a ready sale.

The carpentry section has been very greatly extended. Furniture of excellent quality and workmanship can now be made to order for sale both to the public and to other Government Departments.

Articles worth Rs. 7,557 were sold through the jail Agent as against Rs. 5,162 in 1933.

Articles valued at Rs. 1,425 were sold by members of the Jail Guards.

The net profit for the year was Rs. 13,423 as against Rs. 9,238 in 1933.

The factory is expanding fairly rapidly and it is hoped that a " Tailoring Section" will be added to it next year—to deal with the larger orders now being placed with this Department.

Belgaum Central Prison.—The Cane, Coir, and Cotton pile carpet sections of the factory were expanded during the year while the making of buckets, sigris, and metal trunks was introduced on a small scale to begin with.

Receipts from sales to the public showed an increase, Rs. 10,734 against Rs. 7,348 in 1933.

The receipts from sales to other Government Departments on the other hand, for reasons explained above, show a fall, being Rs. 5,140 against Rs. 8,758 in 1933.

The net profit was Rs. 6,197 against Rs. 5,787 the year previous.

A gold medal and Certificate of Merit, First Class was awarded at the Poona Industrial Exhibition for carpets and textile articles.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—The profits show an increase when compared with those of the previous year—Rs. 34,005 against Rs. 32,864. In point of actual factory output, this is the most prosperous prison in the Presidency—for Yeravda though showing the largest profit for the year includes in this the earning of prisoners employed in the prison press; while Ahmedabad is entirely dependent on actual jail industries.

The main industry at this prison is tailoring—uniforms being tailored for the Police, Forest, Excise, and Jail Departments; as well as prison clothing for the Uganda Protectorate.

Other industries are Weaving, Cloth printing, Cane work, Soap making, and the recently introduced manufacture of galvanised buckets and trunks.

The making of " Tablet Pouches " for the B. B. & C. I. Railway is an old established industry.

During the year the carpentry section was expanded, and the prison was able to undertake the manufacture of several orders received from other Government Departments.

The soap industry is doing well—soap valued at Rs. 2,107-10-6 was supplied as against Rs. 942 in 1933 to the Police Department; while

the Jail Department consumed soap valued at Rs. 1,621-4-6 against Rs. 941 the year previous. The total sale proceeds of soap during the year was Rs. 4,007-11-10 against Rs. 1,883 in 1933. Sales would increase if the Medical Department obtained its requirements of this commodity from this prison. There is nothing against this being done as the quality of the soap is well up to the standard required.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—Total realisations from both Intra and Extra-mural labour comes to Rs. 23,364 against Rs. 8,371 the previous year. The net profit being Rs. 20,223 of which Rs. 8,375 was from intra-mural industries and the remainder Rs. 11,848 from extra-mural earnings.

Weaving is the main industry of this prison. Embroidery was started in the female section of the prison and I desire to thank Miss Piggott and her fellow workers for their valuable assistance in this matter. The results achieved just go to prove what is possible when visitors really help the prisoners to learn something that will be useful to them after release.

Visapur Temporary Prison.—Though only a temporary prison, and unable, as far as its existence is concerned, to look more than a very short distance ahead, this prison has been able to add very considerably to the coffers of Government. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 30,395 for the calendar year under report.

The uncertainty of the prison's existence, and the late receipt of orders regarding this point, prevented the prison undertaking certain orders that potential customers were prepared to place with it—however, in spite of these handicaps its earnings are larger than any other district prison and three of the central prisons which are borne on the establishment as permanent institutions.

The industries are brick and lime making, converting raw toor into dall, oil pressing, and carpentry and cobbling in a small way—in addition to poultry farming—this latter will be again referred to, later in this report.

Dhulia District Prison.—Cash earnings were Rs. 7,213 against Rs. 3,319 the previous year. The net profit however was smaller being Rs. 4,249 against Rs. 5,847 in 1933.

Weaving is practically the only industry in this prison.

Bijapur District Prison.—There was a fall in gross earning as compared with those in 1933 being Rs. 10,545 against Rs. 14,773. This was due to there being fewer sales to other Government Departments, including supplies to other prisons. The net profit was Rs. 4,708 as against Rs. 6,178 in 1933.

Thana District Prison.—There were larger sales than during the year before with the result that earnings increased from Rs. 12,046 in 1933 to Rs. 17,749 during the year under report. Sales to other Government Departments increased by over Rs. 2,000. Extra-mural labour also showed an increase of Rs. 700 as compared with the earnings of the previous year.

Karachi District Prison.—Gross profits fell by Rs. 500 being Rs. 14,362 as compared with Rs. 14,863 in 1933.

Sukkur District Prison.—The gross profits fell from Rs. 13,975 in 1933 to Rs. 13,545. This can be explained by the fact that the working party at Rohri was discontinued during the year. Sales to the public and to other Government Departments remained practically the same as the year before.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—Gross profits showed an increase, being Rs. 8,861 as compared with Rs. 6,801 the year previous. The increase was mainly due to larger sales to other Government Departments. Sales to the public also increased by Rs. 500.

Ratnagiri District Prison.—Sales fell from Rs. 5,960 to Rs. 4,407 during the year under report. There were fewer sales to the public and to Government Departments than during the year previous.

Karwar District Prison.—The gross earnings of this prison were Rs. 957 against Rs. 1,081 in 1933.

Supply of Jail-made Articles to other Government Departments.

52. The value of articles supplied to other Government Departments is shown in the comparative statement below :—

——	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ..	9,447	6,987	7,232	22,171
Police Department ..	48,242	49,562	46,756	54,324
Royal Indian Navy ..	7,347	5,696	4,198	5,013
Military Departments ..	332	149	139	*Nil.*
Other Civil Departments including the Stationery Department	48,207	36,685	51,688	62,080
Total ..	1,13,575	99,079	1,10,013	1,43,588

Better sales are due to the fact that Government directed all departments to obtain their requirements from the Prisons department as far as possible. As will be noticed the Police department is the best individual customer this department has.

53. The value of articles supplied from the jail factories for use in the various prisons was Rs. 68,636, against Rs. 84,416 in 1933 due to fewer prisoners having to be catered for during 1934 than was the case in 1933.

If this transaction was to be treated as it should be, on a commercial basis, the total profits of this department would have been augmented by Rs. 13,727.

54. The number of prisoners employed in the Prison Press at Yeravda is shown in the comparative statement below :—

——	Prisoners employed.	Earnings.
		Rs.
1932	119	25,308
1933	141	32,272
1934	140	31,816

Quinine tablet making.

55. Quinine tablets continued to be manufactured at Yeravda Central Prison for sale to the public through Post Offices and for free issue through the Director of Public Health.

Tablets are also supplied to the Police Department.

The demands for these tablets were larger in 1934 than during the year before.

The profit for the year amounted to Rs. 2,813 against Rs. 2,562 the previous year.

VI—Financial.

Cost of Maintenance.

56. The following figures supply the gross and net costs for guarding and maintaining prisoners, other than Civil prisoners in the larger prisons, sub-jails and lockups :—

——	Total cost.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Average gross cost per prisoner.	Net cost after deducting profits.	Average net cost per prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1930 ..	19,80,762	15,775	125 9 0	17,52,345	111
1931 ..	17,25,727	14,478	119 3 2	15,14,487	105
1932 ..	19,30,900	18,662	103 7 6	17,38,212	93
1933 ..	17,24,873	15,779	109 5 0	15,26,967	97
1934 ..	15,80,750	14,096	112 2 3	13,66,941	97

The average net cost per prisoner was the same as it was the previous year, although the total cost was less being Rs. 15,80,750 against Rs. 17,24,873 in 1933. This is due to the smaller daily number of prisoners confined during the year under report, and to the fact that the net profit was greater in 1934 than it was in 1933—being Rs. 2,13,831 against Rs. 1,97,906.

The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in the larger jails was Rs. 106-6-9 against Rs. 103-15-5. This represents actual cash expended and does not include the book value of such articles as vegetables, milk, etc., supplied from the prison gardens and dairies. If these are taken

into account—the cost of maintenance of a prisoner in one of the larger prisons would work out at Rs. 113-13-1.

The cost of maintaining a prisoner in the sub-jails and lockups was Rs. 114-14-3 against Rs. 114-8-11 in 1933.

Details of maintenance charges under the various heads are tabulated below :—

	Larger Prisons.	
	1933.	1934.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	6,66,588	6,54,999
Dietary charges	3,53,943	3,12,120
Hospital charges	39,884	33,091
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	46,929	35,317
Sanitation charges	81,747	69,981
Charges for moving prisoners	53,766	37,211
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	72,039	58,020
Travelling allowance	9,169	6,124
Contingencies	36,175	23,435
Extraordinary charges	15,853	18,138
Total ..	13,76,093	12,48,436
Daily average population ..	13,236	11,731

Dietary charges.

57. The average cost per prisoner under this head in the larger prisons was Rs. 26-9-8 against Rs. 26-11-10 in 1933 and in sub-jails and lockups Rs. 88-0-7 against Rs. 89-5-7 in 1933.

As already explained this calculation is based entirely on cash expenditure, and does not take into account the value of such articles as vegetables, milk, etc., supplied from the jails themselves.

If the value of these is included—the cost per prisoner would be Rs. 33-2-10.

Vocational Training of prisoners.

58. (A) *Dairies.*—The receipts from the dairy at Yeravda Central Prison showed a fall from Rs. 1,855 in 1933 to Rs. 1,630 during the year under report.

Several animals had to be sent to the Veterinary hospital for treatment during the year—as they were found to be suffering from diseases requiring hospital treatment.

A new byre has been built during the year and it is intended to increase the number of milch cattle, as opportunity offers.

The dairy at Nasik Road Central Prison showed an increase in receipts Rs. 293 against Rs. 35 the year previous. The scheme whereby the prison takes over all unwanted calves from the Military Dairy at Deolali, is working well.

Receipts for the dairy at Ahmedabad Central Prison fell from Rs. 643 to Rs. 500. The stock having increased it was found possible to transfer twelve young animals to Nasik Road Central Prison—The nominal value of these was assessed at Rs. 350.

The dairy at Hyderabad Central Prison supplied to the prison milk valued at Rs. 1,100 against Rs. 1,250 the previous year. The animals are in a flourishing condition—and it has been arranged for some of these to be transferred to prisons in the Presidency proper to improve the stock there.

Shikarpur Special Prison reports a profit of Rs. 302 against Rs. 138 in 1933.

(B) *Bakeries.*—The Yeravda Central Prison supplied bread valued at Rs. 81 against Rs. 22 the year before.

The bakery at Nasik Road supplied bread etc., valued at Rs. 989 during the year.

It has been possible during the year to train a fair number of prisoners in this trade—especially at Nasik Road, where the " habitual " prisoner is confined. If any of these men who have been so trained desire to earn an honest livelihood on release, they should find no difficulty in obtaining honourable employment.

(C) *Poultry Farming.*—The experimental farm at Visapur continues to show good results—but nothing on a large scale can possibly be attempted until the question of the continuance of the prison on a permanent basis has been settled—In addition to chickens—the prison farm now possesses turkeys, guinea fowls, ducks and geese and has been able to show a profit of Rs. 373-7-0. If orders regarding the existence of the prison are received in time to permit of eggs being set during the correct season for such undertakings—there should be every prospect of the farm, being able to operate as such, on a really large scale.

The small farm started at Nasik Road has done fairly well during the year—and a profit of Rs. 72-4-0 from the sale of eggs has been reported. Arrangements have been made for this farm to be extended, as in addition to it being a very profitable form of industry, it provides excellent training for the agriculturist type of prisoner.

Establishment charges.

59. The cost under this head was Rs. 55-13-4 against Rs. 50-5-9 in 1933. The increase is due to the smaller number of prisoners confined during the year under report—Contributory factors were the employment of additional staff for temporary " Detachment Camps " sanctioned during the year.

The average cost for the establishments for sub-jails was Rs. 5-11-10 against Rs. 4-15-0 in 1933. Here again the increase is due to there being a smaller average number of prisoners confined during the year.

Establishment and Dietary charges account for 78 per cent. of the cost of maintenance of prisoners—Statement No. VII supplies all details under minor heads.

VII—Miscellaneous and General.

Prison Schools.

60. The Special Juvenile Section at Yeravda has been greatly developed during the year. It is run on entirely different lines to a Juvenile Section of an ordinary prison, the system of treatment following as nearly as possible that on Borstal lines.

The inmates are entirely separated from the rest of the prison, even to the extent of having their own hospital.

The lads in this Section are those who are classed as (*i*) "Star Class" offenders, or (*ii*) are lads slightly over Borstal age or who are otherwise ineligible for Borstal; or (*iii*) lads who have proved to be Borstal "Failures". Each class is separated from the other, except when at work or play under the immediate supervision of one of the staff.

Accommodation is available for 225 boys.

The daily routine is much the same as that which obtains at the Borstal School, namely Physical exercises—Work and School, finishing the day with games for well behaved boys.

A special master has been sanctioned for this Section, and all the lads with sentences of over six months attend school for at least two hours daily. Those whose sentences are less than six months are sent out to work on one of the jail gardens which has been reserved for juveniles, where they are instructed in all the branches of vegetable gardening. The time is much too short in their case to attempt anything very much in the way of education, or to make any real impression on them from the point of view of reformation.

In the school the boys are taught Marathi and English; the standards being as shown below:—

English.		Marathi.	
Standards ..	I to IV and Infants.	Standards ..	I to III and Infants.

During the year one boy who had studied up to the sixth Standard was taught the subjects necessary for English Standard VII. Exceptional cases such as this necessitate special arrangements being made.

The school is held in a barrack specially set apart for this purpose. Here Mr. Gosavi, B.A., conducts the classes, he is assisted in these duties by one of the Jailors and a Non-commissioned member of the Jail Guards. In addition to reading and writing the lads are taught arithmetic and geography.

A monthly examination is held, and the results have been most gratifying. Arrangements are being made for the Educational Department to depute an officer to conduct the annual examination.

As part of their training, classes in First Aid are held. At the last examination the boys showed a very fair degree of proficiency, and it is intended to enter them for the First Aid Certificate Examination in 1935.

Physical Training.—Besides the Jailor, Mr. La Touche and the Educational Instructor Mr. Gosavi, there are five specially selected "Guards" with previous military experience of Physical Training. The lads are taught ordinary "Foot" and "Squad" drill, and are trained on the parallel and horizontal bars and "horse". Games played include Basket ball, Base ball and such Indian games as Hu-thu-thu, Atya-patya, etc.

It will thus be seen from this short summary of what is being done at the Special Juvenile Section, Yeravda Central Prison, that very special efforts are being made to reform the lad who is sent to Prison, and who cannot be sent to a Borstal School under the Law as at present constituted. Boys with long sentences, after reaching a certain age, would have to be transferred to the adult section of the prison. It is felt that this would be a retrograde step, as it would undo all that had been effected towards the reformation of the lad concerned, it has therefore been suggested that a system be introduced such as existed when there was a special juvenile prison at Dharwar, whereby an Advisory Committee reviewed the cases of all such lads and recommended to Government the premature release of any deserving boy. This I consider would be a great step forward in connection with the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

In connection with this school I desire specially to bring to notice Mr. La Touche, Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison, who has been in charge of this Section since its commencement as a Special Juvenile Section, and has shown great keenness, and has interested himself personally in the lads, joining in their games, and endeavouring in every way possible to ensure the success of this scheme.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—A school was started at Nasik Road in September, Classes in Marathi and English are held.

The school was started for well behaved prisoners, and as a beginning 33 prisoners attended, 19 of these being in the English classes, and 14 in the Marathi classes. By the end of the year there were 60 prisoners attending school. The present intention is not to go beyond standard III in either language, the idea being that it will be more advantageous to extend the benefit of primary education to as many well behaved prisoners as possible rather than to concentrate on just a very few, and teach these more advanced subjects. The school is very popular, and is an incentive to good behaviour, for unless a prisoner can show a clean sheet for six months, he is not permitted to attend school.

Professors Patankar and Gajendragadkar were most helpful with their advice and assistance when the school was being started and the thanks of this Department are due to both these gentlemen.

A really useful contribution to the cause of the reformation of the prisoners in this jail was the very generous gift made by Mr. Lam, who has arranged to provide the prison school each month with a gift of books valued at Rs. 20. A School Library, called the "Lam Library" has been started. I desire specially to thank Mr. Lam for his most generous act, and excellent example.

Belgaum Central Prison.—Here also a school was started during the year, and classes are being regularly held in Marathi and Urdu, elementary arithmetic is also taught. The classes are held by educated and specially selected prisoners, this is the best that can be done at present. The results obtained have been most satisfactory.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—Classes in education are regularly held here for juveniles, later it may be possible to arrange similar classes for adults on the same lines as obtain at present at Nasik Road. In addition to the classes in Gujarati and English, the lads in the Juvenile Section are taught "First Aid" and "Stretcher Drill".

Mr. Goré is as keen as ever in instructing these lads in all branches of Scout Craft.

Physical Drill.

61. This forms part of the curriculum in all the Juvenile Sections of Central Prisons.

Recreation Rooms for the jail staff.

62. In addition to one opened at the Ahmedabad Central Prison in 1933, two more were opened, one at Belgaum Central Prison, the other at Thana District Prison, while at Yeravda a "Night School" for the staff was started. In the former, members of the staff play indoor games or read newspapers, the Recreation Rooms being run on the lines of a club.

The night school at Yeravda is an entirely new departure and is of very great value to the men. Mr. N. K. Joshi, B.A., a clerk in the prison office, has very sportingly volunteered to teach the men who attend these classes after work hours. The classes are well attended. One of the Jail Guards has made great progress at a local night school, and hopes, during 1935, to sit his examination in Standard V.

Attached to the recreation rooms are sports clubs. Both Belgaum and Thana now possess hockey teams, and several matches have been played against local teams. Visapur's cricket team again did well, playing 19 matches against teams from Ahmednagar, Poona, Dhond and Manmad, of these the prison team won 18, one match being drawn.

Ahmedabad Central Prison has an excellent "Soccer eleven".

I think these "Prison Clubs" should receive official support and be allowed a small grant, as they undoubtedly help to promote general efficiency and contentment, both of which are so essential in a service such as the Prison Service, where the duties are onerous and opportunities for recreation of any kind, extremely limited.

63. I gratefully acknowledge gifts of books received from the following persons :—

Prison Libraries.

Mrs. Inglis	30 books.
Mr. S. K. Patil	233 ,,
Dewan Locomal Gobindbux	48 ,,
Professor Pherwani	17 ,,
A donor who desires to remain anonymous ..	42 ,,

I desire also to record the kindness of the undermentioned :—

(1) Messrs. Allibhoy Sharafally, Book Sellers, Bombay, for their presentation of several religious books to the Arthur Road Prison.

(2) The Social Service League, Bombay, who have arranged to send 200 books at a time, on loan, to the Arthur Road Prison for the use of the inmates, these, when returned are replaced by another 200 books. These gifts were greatly appreciated by everybody.

Besides the above, books were purchased as usual from the funds allotted for this purpose.

Clothing for Released prisoners.

64. I regret to record that there was no response to the appeal issued in this connection.

Visitors.

65. There were 306 visits by official and 335 by non-official visitors during the year as compared with 305 and 310 respectively the year before.

The Superintendent, Shikarpur Special Prison, reports that there was only one visit paid during the year by official or non-official visitors.

71 Quarterly Meetings were held during the year as against 69 in 1933.

The following prisons were inspected by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—

His Majesty's House of Correction.

Arthur Road Prison.

Yeravda Central Prison.

Belgaum Central Prison.

Bijapur District Prison.

The Hon'ble Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, visited the Belgaum Central Prison on the 6th November 1934.

The Hon'ble Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Minister for Local Self-Government, visited during the year Nasik Road Central Prison and the Thana District Prison.

Advisory Boards.

66. Thirty-one meetings were held when the cases of 528 prisoners were considered for premature release. Of these 64 were recommended, as against 30 meetings, 321 cases for consideration and 28 recommendations in 1933.

Government accepted the recommendations of the Board in the cases of 47 prisoners.

Buildings.

67. Minor works costing Rs. 14,621 were financed during the year from the Discretionary Grant placed at my disposal. Of these the following are the more important :—

	Rs.
(1) Extension and paving the Byre at Yeravda ..	1,445
(2) Sinking a well in the jail garden at Ahmedabad ..	2,123
(3) Providing additional cellular accommodation in the Female Hospital, Ahmedabad Central Prison ..	400
(4) Extension of the Byre at Nasik Road Central Prison	664
(5) Reconstruction of quarters for the Jail Guards at Sukkur District Prison these having been damaged by floods	2,830
(6) Additions to the Hospital and staff quarters at Shikarpur Special Prison	1,332
(7) Alterations to existing cells in the Bijapur District Prison	614
(8) Improvements to the kitchen at Bijapur, entailing its removal to another site	1,323
(9) Paving certain wards of the Ahmedabad Sub-Jail.	1,200

Other structural improvements effected during the year were :—

(1) The construction of a new kitchen at Visapur.

(2) The removal of an obsolete tower in the Special Juvenile Section at Yeravda, by its removal more space was made available, which is used as a general parade or a sports ground, as occasion demands.

(3) The Ward used for "Bowel" complaints at Yeravda Central Prison was "Fly-proofed".

(4) The walls of the so-called "solitary cells" at Dhulia District Prison were demolished. Solitary confinement, as a punishment, has, I am glad to record, been abolished in this Presidency.

A separate Division for undertrial prisoners is badly needed at Ahmedabad Central Prison. Plans and Estimates for this have been administratively approved, but funds have not been allotted.

General.—Owing to the rise of the subsoil water level at Shikarpur, the old mud jail known as the Shikarpur Special Prison suffered extensive damage. Several barracks, parts of the main wall, a couple of the factories and store rooms collapsed, fortunately without any damage to life or limb. In addition to the actual damage done to the buildings and other prison property, the barracks and work sheds always now remain damp and unhealthy. I inspected this prison early in 1935 just prior to writing this report; there had been recent heavy rain and further damage was done to the structures still standing. As a

result of this inspection I have recommended to Government that this prison be abandoned. My proposal is still under the consideration of Government.

Inspections.

68. The following prisons and sub-jails were inspected by me during the year—

Central Prisons	Yeravda Central Prison. Ahmedabad Central Prison. Nasik Road Central Prison. Belgaum Central Prison.
Bombay City Jails	Arthur Road Prison. H. M.'s House of Correction.
District Prisons	Dhulia District Prison. Thana District Prison. Karwar District Prison. Visapur Temporary Prison.
Sub-jails	Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Amalner. Bhusawal. Chandore. Gadag. Jalgaon. Malegaon. Manmad. Nasik. Ron. Sangamner. Shirpur. Vengurla.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

69. I regret to record the death of Doctor V. C. Gokhale the Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Poona. He was one of the original founders of the Society, and it was mainly through his energy and organising ability that the society continued to function. By his death the prisoners have lost a very good friend, and the Society its moving spirit. I am sorry to have to report that since the society suffered this loss its activities have to a very large extent remained in abeyance. Endeavours are being made by its members to induce some public minded lady or gentlemen to take on the responsible duties of Secretary, and so continue the good work initiated by the late Dr. V. C. Gokhale and his fellow workers. Much good work was done by this Society and much remains to be done.

The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bombay, continued with its good work during the year, and its Representative, Mr. G. G. Phase regularly attended at the City jails to interview and assist prisoners on discharge.

The Bijapur Discharged Prisoners Aid Society helped prisoners discharged from the local jail to obtain work or assisted them in other ways.

The Ahmedabad Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—A great advance has been made by the Society at Ahmedabad. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a "Home" for discharged prisoners, the Foundation stone of the building being recently laid by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Visits by the members of the society are regularly paid to the prison and no prisoner requiring assistance is ever refused it. I know personally of several prisoners who have been given a fresh start in life by this Society and who are doing well.

Belgaum.—An After-Care Association has been started in Belgaum and is reported to be doing good work.

Prisoners released from the Sind prisons have no societies of this sort to assist them. Endeavours have been made to enlist the sympathy of various gentlemen, but nothing has materialised in this line. It would therefore appear that the public in Sind is not interested in this very important work. The public owe to the prisoner who has expiated his crime a duty, and should do something to help his rehabilitation.

Religious and Moral Instruction in the various Prisons.

70. *Bombay City Prisons.*—Officers of the Salvation Army and Members of the Prison Lecture Committee regularly visited the two prisons.

Yeravda Central Prison.—Chaplains of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church regularly attended to minister to the needs of the Christian prisoners.

Member of the Star in the East, and officers of the Salvation Army attended on Sundays.

Moulvi Saheb Amir Ullah and Shaikh Hussein Amin Saheb attended to the needs of the Mohamedan prisoners.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Professors Patankar and Gajendragadkar attended on behalf of the Hindu prisoners. Maulvi Abdul Karim and Mr. Mahomed Kasim on behalf of the Mohamedans.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain of Deolali ministered to the needs of the Roman Catholic prisoners.

Belgaum Central Prison.—Messrs. R. G. Munshi (Mohamedan), R. K. Joglekar and P. D. Tilve (Hindu) lectured to the male prisoners while the Secretary, After-Care Association, arranged for Mrs. Banubai Aho to give moral instruction to the female prisoners.

A Roman Catholic Chaplain regularly visited to attend to the needs of his flock.

Dhulia District Prison.—No moral instructions were given the Hindu prisoners as no Hindu lecturer was forthcoming for this service.

A local moulvi visited the jail on two occasions on Id days.

Bijapur District Prison.—Moral lectures were delivered by two High School teachers—one a Hindu, the other a Mohamedan.

Karwar District Prison.—Khan Saheb Syed Idras was the only gentleman who visited the jail in this connection.

Thana District Prison.—Members of the Salvation Army and a Roman Catholic priest attended regularly, while on Id days a Mohamedan priest visited to help with the prayers. No regular Mohamedan or Hindu lecturer visits this prison.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—Sir Mahbub I. Kadri, Mr. Dahyabhai Derasari, Khan Saheb Pathan and Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Joshi visited the prison regularly on Sundays.

Karachi District Prison.—Maulvi Haji Abdul Rahim and Pandit R. H. Mirchandani regularly visited the prison and gave lectures—in addition to this, the latter distributed to the prisoners tracts of moral and educational value.

Hyderabad Central Prison.—Two lecturers are officially appointed to this prison; of these only one, Moulvi Ansari Mohomed Hussein attended regularly—the other gentleman is reported as not having been near the prison for the past ten months.

Sukkur District Prison.—Mr. M. H. Kelvani and Moulvi Mian Haq regularly attended to minister to the needs of their co-religionists.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—Professor Pherwani and Pir Fazul Ahmed attended regularly.

Sind Convict Gang.—Messrs. Hotchand Diamal and Ansari Mohmad Hussein visited and attended to the needs of the prisoners.

Lectures and Magic Lantern.

71. With the collaboration of the Director of Public Instruction, I was able to arrange for lectures and magic lantern displays to be given in certain prisons during the year under report.

At first these were confined to the juvenile sections of the prisons, but have since been extended, and all well behaved prisoners now attend these lectures.

The subjects chosen are of general interest or of educative value, and the lectures and pictures have been greatly appreciated by the prisoners privileged to attend.

The prisons at which lectures with magic lantern pictures have been given are Yeravda Central Prison, Nasik Road Central Prison, Belgaum and Ahmedabad Central Prisons.

I have in this connection to thank the Revd. E. C. Reddy of the Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum, for the two lantern lectures he so kindly delivered at the Belgaum Central Prison and Mr. R. D. Derasari for his lectures to the juveniles at the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

The District Magistrate, Nasik, was also kind enough to arrange with the Village Uplift Association for lantern lectures to be delivered once a month to the prisoners at the Central Prison. These lectures were greatly appreciated and were of considerable educative value.

These lectures are an entirely new departure in the jails of this Presidency, and it was not possible to have them in all the prisons to start with nor to have them as often as one would have wished, but it is hoped that it will be possible for arrangements to be made for these lantern lectures to be held in all prisons.

Endeavours are being made to obtain the services of lady lecturers for the female prisoners.

Visitors.

72. Reference has been made in the body of this report to the assistance that certain visitors have given the prison staff in teaching prisoners in their charge certain useful industries.

I wish specially to thank Mrs. Inglis and Mrs. Burns for their assistance in this direction to the female prisoners in the Female Prison at Yeravda, and Miss Piggott who taught the female prisoners sewing and embroidering at Hyderabad Central Prison.

Staff.

73. The undermentioned officers had the honour of being decorated during the year :—

Mr. P. L. O. Quinn being made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. S. M. Gokhale being given the title of Rao Saheb.

After thirty years service in this Department Rao Bahadur S. R. Chaubal retired in December 1934. He was an example to all in the Department—having at all times and under all conditions done his duty cheerfully and efficiently. He was a loyal colleague on whose help and advice one could always rely. I am sure that every one in the Bombay Jail Department will join me in wishing him a long and happy life to enjoy the rest which he has so well earned.

Where every one in this Department has worked so well—it is extremely difficult to make selections for "special mentions"—I desire however specially to bring the names of the following officers to the notice of Government :—

Lt.-Colonel R. V. Martin, I.M.S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison.

Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, O.B.E., Superintendent, Belgaum Central Prison.

Mr. W. Laxton, Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison.

Mr. E. L. Wickham, Superintendent, Thana District Prison.

Mr. P. L. O. Quinn, M.B.E., Superintendent, Visapur Temporary Prison.

Mr. E. P. Warner, M.B.E., Superintendent, Bombay City Prisons.

Mr. G. R. Baluch, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., Superintendent and Medical Officer, Karachi District Prison.

Mr. A. E. Kately, Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison.

Rao Saheb B. G. Akut, Jailor, Belgaum Central Prison.

Rao Saheb Chuhermal J. Bhavnani, Jailor, Nasik Road Central Prison.

Mr. S. S. Parkhi, Jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. D. N. Chiplunkar, Jailor, Arthur Road Prison.

Mrs. E. Corr, Matron in Charge, The Female Prison, Yeravda*.

* I specially desire to bring her good work to the notice of Government.

I gratefully acknowledge the ready and able assistance of Rao Bahadur S. R. Chaubal—Personal Assistant, Rao Saheb S. M. Gokhale—Head Accountant, Mr. S. S. Deshpande—Auditor, Mr. R. W. Soman—Deputy Accountant and Mr. Sontake—Confidential Clerk. The work of my office staff was, without exception, good throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. E. DOYLE,

Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1934.

1	2				3			4			5		
Province.	Place of Confinement.				Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Sub Jails and Lock-ups and Civil Jails.	Borstal School.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.													
Total 1934.													
Jails ...	5	12	496	...	14,002	345	14,347	1,21,574	3,789	1,25,363	1,35,576	4,134	1,39,710
Borstal School.	...	...	...	1	329	...	329	221	...	221	550	...	550
Grand Total ...	5	12	496	1	14,331	345	14,676	1,21,795	3,789	1,25,584	1,36,126	4,134	1,40,260
Total 1933.													
Jails ...	5	12	488	...	16,373	453	16,826	1,21,219	4,514	1,25,733	1,37,592	4,967	1,42,559
Borstal School.	...	...	...	1	342	...	342	167	2	169	509	2	511
Grand Total ...	5	12	488	1	16,715	453	17,168	1,21,386	4,516	1,25,902	1,38,101	4,969	1,43,070

1	6			7			8		
Province.	Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.									
Total 1934.									
Jails	1,22,159	3,865	1,26,024	13,417	269	13,686	13,885	302	14,187
Borstal School ...	182	...	182	368	...	368	334	...	334
Grand Total ...	1,22,341	3,865	1,26,206	13,785	269	14,054	14,219	302	14,521
Total 1933.									
Jails	1,23,590	4,622	1,28,212	14,002	345	14,347	15,452	442	15,894
Borstal School ...	180	2	182	329	...	329	357	...	357
Grand Total ...	1,23,770	4,624	1,28,394	14,331	345	14,676	15,809	442	16,251

STATEMENT No. I—

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

1	2		3		4	
——	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.						
Jails	11,254	294	18,372	545	29,626	839
Borstal School	329	...	165	...	494	...
Grand Total ...	11,583	294	18,537	545	30,120	839
Total 1933.						
Jails	13,617	398	18,213	730	31,830	1,128
Borstal Scho l	342	...	138	2	480	2
Grand Total ...	13,959	398	18,351	732	32,310	1,130

JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1934.

5										6		
RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.												
A.						B.						
To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other Jails.				Grand Total.		
From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.				
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
3,929	109	...	...	42	5	12	...	...	...	33,609	953	34,562
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	550
3,985	109	...	...	42	5	12	...	...	...	34,159	953	35,112
4,567	185	...	...	60	3	...	...	...	...	36,457	1,316	37,773
28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	509	2	511
4,595	185	...	...	61	3	...	...	...	...	36,966	1,318	38,284

STATEMENT No. I—

—contin

1	7				8										9	
	Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.											
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.					
	To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
											A.		B.			
											On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.																
Jails	5,388	167	...	...	1,273	19	10,753	383	4,939	139	6	...	286	36	62	...
Borstal School ...	7	...	...	...	5	..	16	...	2	...	...	...	149	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,395	167	...	...	1,278	19	10,769	383	4,941	139	6	...	435	36	62	...
Total 1933.																
Jails	5,730	232	...	...	1,288	22	9,683	423	8,059	327	9	1	86	12	69	?...
Borstal School ...	36	...	...	...	3	...	22	2	5	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,826	232	...	...	1,291	22	9,705	425	8,064	327	9	1	197	12	69	...

JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

ued.

10		11		12		13		14		15		
Mental to Transferred Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
12	2	3	...	51	4	152	...	10,684	203	10,755	235	10,990
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	368	...	334	...	334
12	2	5	...	51	4	153	...	11,052	203	11,089	235	11,324
18	2	9	...	49	1	143	2	11,254	294	12,096	375	12,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	329	...	357	...	357
18	2	9	...	49	1	146	2	11,583	294	12,453	375	12,828

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT No. II—

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and previous during

1	2													
	RELIGION.													
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.	
	CHRISTIAN.													
	a.		b.		c.									
—	Europeans.		Anglo Indians.		Indians.		Mahomedans		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.														
Jails ...	11	...	47	...	347	10	7,924	70	9,911	463	89	2	43	...
Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	...	114	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	11	...	47	...	349	10	7,973	70	10,025	463	89	2	43	...
Total 1933.														
Jails ...	9	...	27	3	296	13	7,060	67	10,722	645	54	...	45	2
Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	8	...	41	...	89	2	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	9	...	27	3	304	13	7,101	67	10,811	647	54	...	45	2

JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay the year 1934.

3														4	
AGE.														EDUCATION OF CONVICTS	
A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		A.	
Under 16.		16 to 18.		19 to 21.		22 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	4	501	38	1,440	76	9,379	195	4,846	145	2,024	83	170	4	3,710	28
1	...	109	...	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...
13	4	610	38	1,495	76	9,379	195	4,846	145	2,024	83	170	4	3,788	28
64	4	704	62	1,713	106	8,907	278	4,573	164	2,097	110	155	6	4,635	130
1	...	89	...	43	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	67	...
65	4	793	62	1,756	106	8,910	280	4,574	164	2,098	110	155	6	4,702	130

STATEMENT No. II—

—conclu

1	4—*contd.*		5			
	EDUCATION OF CONVICTS—*contd.*		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION			
	B.		MALES.			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
——	Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.
	M.	F.				
Total 1934.						
Jails	14,662	517	187	1,014	2,315	7,955
Borstal School...	87	...	.....	19	9	26
Grand Total ..	14,749	517	187	1,033	2,324	7,981
Total 1933.						
Jails	13,578	600	209	1,214	3,131	8,219
Borstal School...	71	2	2	15	...	15
Grand Total ...	13,649	602	211	1,229	3,131	8,234

JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)
ded.

							6		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—*contd.*									
MALES—*contd.*			FEMALES.						
E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
							M.	F.	Total.
1,458	790	4,653	293	38	174	40	18,372	545	18,917
9	9	93	...	...	...	...	165	...	165
1,467	799	4,746	293	38	174	40	18,537	545	19,082
1,540	765	3,135	463	49	182	36	18,213	730	18,943
5	7	94	2	...	...	...	138	2	140
1,545	772	3,229	465	49	182	36	18,351	732	19,083

STATEMENT No. III—

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934 according to the nature

1	2											
	Numbers according to Length of Sentence											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
—	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.												
Jails—												
Total of Admissions... ...	4,681	144	4,081	163	3,526	114	3,112	69	1,411	24	1,028	8
Total remaining on 31st December 1934	201	4	626	25	961	42	2,051	39	1,794	18	2,496	21
Borstal School—												
Total of Admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	147	...
Total remaining on 31st December 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51	...	299	...
Grand Total—												
Total of Admissions... ...	4,681	144	4,081	163	3,526	114	3,113	69	1,428	24	1,175	8
Total remaining on 31st December 1934	201	4	626	25	961	42	2,052	39	1,845	18	2,795	21
Total 1933.												
Jails—												
Total of Admissions... ...	3,555	126	4,089	185	3,913	216	3,434	128	1,575	38	1,122	24
Total remaining on 31st December 1933	132	1	662	36	1,289	73	2,058	58	1,900	49	2,669	29
Borstal School—												
Total of Admissions... ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	98	...
Total remaining on 31st December 1933	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	58	...	245	...
Grand Total—												
Total of Admissions... ...	3,560	128	4,089	185	3,913	216	3,434	128	1,610	38	1,220	24
Total remaining on 31st December 1933	132	1	663	36	1,290	73	2,058	58	1,958	49	2,914	29

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

year 1934, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, and length of sentences.

3

NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—*contd.*

G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
				A.		B.						
				For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
249	2	23	...	180	17	4	...	77	4	18,372	545	18,917
1,224	4	161	2	1,129	48	21	...	20	...	10,684	203	10,887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	165	...	165
10	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	368	...	368
249	2	23	...	180	17	4	...	77	4	18,537	545	19,082
1,234	4	163	2	1,134	48	21	...	20	...	11,052	203	11,255
278	...	22	...	151	12	4	...	70	1	18,213	730	18,943
1,191	2	174	2	1,135	44	21	...	23	...	11,254	294	11,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	138	2	140
11	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	329
278	...	22	...	151	12	4	...	70	1	18,351	732	19,083
1,202	2	176	2	1,146	44	21	...	23	...	11,583	294	11,877

STATEMENT No. IV—

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during

1	2			3								
				A.		B.						
	Number admitted during the year.			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habitual.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.					
						Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.											
Jails	18,372	545	18,917	368	8	539	28	819	40	1,417	48
Borstál School	165	...	165	4	...	9	...	9	...	16	...
Grand Total ...	18,537	545	19,082	372	8	548	28	828	40	1,433	48
Total 1933.											
Jails	18,213	730	18,943	252	...	547	24	629	18	1,803	51
Borstal School	138	2	140	2	...	7	...	10	...	7	...
Grand Total ...	18,351	732	19,083	254	...	554	24	639	18	1,810	51

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

the year 1934 who had been previously convicted.

			4			5					
C.											
Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 C to column 3.			Number in column 3 identified as "Habitual".					
						By the convicting Court.		By the District Magistrate.		By the Jail Superintendent.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,143	124	3,267	17	23	17	3,131	124	...	...	12	...
38	...	38	23	...	23	38	...	...	...	...	...
3,181	124	3,305	17	23	17	3,169	124	...	...	12	...
3,231	93	3 324	18	13	18	3,185	93	1	...	45	...
26	...	26	19	...	19	26	...	...	...	...	...
3,257	93	3,350	18	13	18	3,211	93	1	...	45	...

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*concluded.*

	Total.			6					
				Youthful Offenders under 16 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
				A.			B.		
				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total 1934.									
Jails	3,143	124	3,267	12	4	16	1	...	1
Borstal School	38	...	38	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,181	124	3,305	13	4	17	1	...	1
Total 1933.									
Jails	3,231	93	3,324	64	4	68	6	...	6
Borstal School	26	...	26	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,257	93	3,350	65	4	69	6	...	6

STATEMENT No. V—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1934.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1933 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total 1934.													
Jails	22	2	12	14	5	11	16	17	3	20	8	4	2
Borstal School	2	2	4	6	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	6	...
Grand Total ...	24	4	16	20	6	15	21	18	5	23	8	10	2
Total 1933.													
Jails	17	5	11	16	4	7	11	13	9	22	3	8	5
Borstal School	2	1	2	3	...	3	3	2	..	2	..	3	...
Grand Total ...	19	6	13	19	4	10	14	15	9	24	3	11	5

STATEMENT No. VI—

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments

1	2	3	4											
			Offences dealt with by											
			a				*b*				*c*			
			Relating to work.				Relating to prohibited articles.				Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.			
——.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total 1934.																
Jails ...	10,755	235	25	...	3,170	14	1,637	11	1,245	...	727	...	179	1	291	...
Borstal School.	334	...	...	...	36	...	12	..	42	...	29	...	4	...	9	...
Grand Total ...	11,089	235	25	...	3,206	14	1,649	11	1,287	...	756	...	183	1	300	...
Total 1933.																
Jails ...	12,096	375	11	...	3,043	15	1,872	9	1,348	3	819	...	113	6	229	1
Borstal School.	357	...	2	...	38	...	10	...	32	...	17	...	1	...	6	...
Grand Total ...	12,453	375	13	...	3,081	15	1,882	9	1,380	3	836	...	114	6	235	1

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

inflicted on them in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

								5					
Superintendents.													
d				*e*									
All other breaches of jail rules.				Total.									
Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		By Criminal Courts.		*a*		*b*	
										Warnings.		Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,225	34	1,618	14	6,819	49	4,273	25	25	...	1,794	6	721	9
119	...	44	...	201	...	94	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
2,344	34	1,662	14	7,020	49	4,367	25	25	...	1,856	6	721	9
2,783	46	1,978	25	7,287	70	4,898	35	11	...	2,026	19	762	12
67	...	51	...	138	...	84	...	2	...	105	...	...	...
2,850	46	2,029	25	7,425	70	4,982	35	13	...	2,131	19	762	12

STATEMENT No. VI—*—conti*

	6								7								
	Punishments inflicted.																
	By Superintendents.																
	Minor.								Major.								
	c		*d*		*e*		*f*		*a*		*b*		*c*	*d*	*e*		
	Separate and cellular confinement.		Hand-cuffing and link fetters.		Other punishments.		Total.		Separate and cellular confinement.		Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.		Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	
Total 1934.																	
Jails ...	64	2	2,665	...	1,691	33	6,935	50	138	5	911	5	1,888	40	23	...	
Borstal School.	9	...	...	...	130	...	201	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	
Grand Total ...	73	2	2,665	...	1,821	33	7,136	50	141	5	911	5	1,888	51	23	...	
Total 1933.																	
Jails ...	85	3	2,399	...	2,196	38	7,468	72	106	8	818	6	2,822	32	33	...	
Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	33	...	138	...	7	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	
Grand Total ...	85	3	2,399	...	2,229	38	7,606	72	113	8	818	6	2,822	55	33	...	

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)
nued.

				8		9		10		11		12	
		f	*g*	Grand Total Punish-ments.		Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.		Ratio of column 8 to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	
		Other punish-ments.	Total.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,543	15	4,543	25	11,503	75	64·5	21·3	42·2	10·6	106·8	31·9	0·3	...
80	...	94	...	295	...	60·2	...	28·1	...	88·3	...	3·7	...
1,623	15	4,637	25	11,798	75	64·4	21·3	41·8	10·6	105·4	31·9	0·4	...
1,601	22	5,412	36	12,891	108	61·7	19·2	44·7	9·6	106·6	28·8	0·2	...
54	...	84	...	224	...	38·7	...	23·5	...	62·7	...	10·3	...
1,655	22	5,496	36	13,115	108	61·1	19·2	44·1	9·6	105·3	28·8	0·4	...

STATEMENT No. VII—

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners excluding the cost of building New Jails,

1	2			3					
	Daily average number of prisoners (excluding civil prisoners).			Establishment.					
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
—	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Total 1934.									
Jails ...	11,262	2,834	14,096	7,17,630	3,277	7,20,907	51 2 3	5,12,210	5,914
Borstal School.	334	...	334	24,636	...	24,636	73 12 2	9,433	126
Grand Total ...	11,596	2,834	14,430	7,42,266	3,277	7,45,543	51 10 8	5,21,643	6,040
Total 1933.									
Jails ...	12,735	3,044	15,779	7,05,558	23,543	7,29,101	46 3 4	5,70,845	7,860
Borstal School.	357	19	376	29,369	171	29,540	78 9 0	8,902	53
Grand Total ...	13,092	3,063	16,155	7,34,927	23,714	7,58,641	46 15 4	5,79,747	7,913

FINANCIAL.

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the Year 1934, of additions and alterations.

4			5			
Dieting Charges.			Hospital Charges.			
C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Garden and agricultural expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,208	5,20,332	36 14 7	16,580	4,229	12,320	33,129
88	9,647	28 14 2	182	8	313	503
2,296	5,29,979	36 11 8	16,762	4,237	12,633	33,632
2,456	5,81,161	36 13 4	17,519	7,712	14,656	39,887
140	9,095	24 3 0	214	13	390	617
2,596	5,90,256	36 8 7	17,733	7,725	15,046	40,504

Note.—The cost of jail garden produce supplied to the prisoners is not taken into account in calculating the average cost per prisoner.

STATEMENT No. VII—

1	5—*contd.*		6		7			
	Hospital Charges —*contd.*		Clothing and bedding of Prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			
	E.	F.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total 1934.								
Jails	2 5 7	114 0 8	36,729	2 9 8	18,400	60,633	...	79,033
Borstal School.	1 8 1	104 12 8	1,150	3 7 1	1,923	...	...	1,923
Grand Total ...	2 5 3	113 14 3	37,879	2 10 0	20,323	60,633	...	80,956
Total 1933.								
Jails	2 8 5	126 8 1	48,945	3 1 8	20,552	70,001	...	90,553
Borstal School.	1 10 3	154 4 0	2,620	6 15 6	217	41	...	258
Grand Total ...	2 8 1	126 13 8	51,565	3 3 1	20,769	70,042	...	90,811

FINANCIAL—*continued.*

	8				9		
	Charges for moving Prisoners.				Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies.		
E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.
Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of Jail Guards.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 9 8	60,518	372	60,890	4 5 1	32,770	868	7,980
5 12 1	1,402	...	1,402	4 3 2	325	14	.....
5 9 9	61,920	372	62,292	4 5 1	33,095	882	7,980
5 11 9	77,802	52	77,854	4 14 11	38,687	1,252	11,888
0 11 0	1,248	...	1,248	3 5 0	271	26	376
5 9 11	79,050	52	79,102	4 14 4	38,958	1,278	12,264

STATEMENT No. VII—

1	9—*contd.*					10		
	Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies—*contd.*					Travelling Allowances.		Contingencies.
	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.
—	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Total 1934.								
Jails ...	6,954	648	23,464	72,684	5 2 6	7,623	0 8 9	2,852
Borstal School.	348	...	730	1,417	4 3 11	642	1 14 9	403
Grand Total ...	7,302	648	24,194	74,101	5 2 2	8,265	0 9 2	3,255
Total 1933.								
Jails ...	6,029	453	28,414	86,723	5 8 0	10,283	0 10 5	3,957
Borstal School.	411	...	843	1,927	5 2 0	866	2 4 10	411
Grand Total ...	6,440	453	29,257	88,650	5 7 10	11,149	0 11 1	4,368

FINANCIAL—*continued.*

11						
Contingencies—*contd.*						
B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
10,962	3,619	8,526	130	4,615	30,764	2 2 11
336	.....	13	15	75	842	2 8 4
11,298	3,619	8,539	145	4,690	31,546	2 3 0
11,815	3,349	19,710	80	4,892	43,803	2 12 4
320	.....	1,759	—12	76	2,554	6 12 8
12,135	3,349	21,469	68	4,968	46,357	2 13 11

STATEMENT No. VII—

1	12							
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
—	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total 1934.								
Jails ...	1,098	1,994	633	577	268	342	9,944	875
Borstal School.	234	117	22	50	28	—1	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	1,332	2,111	655	627	296	341	9,944	875
Total 1933.								
Jails ...	1,091	1,712	140	1,084	373	409	7,784	944
Borstal School.	87	21	17	76	97	11	7	.....
Grand Total ...	1,178	1,733	157	1,160	470	420	7,791	944

FINANCIAL—*concluded.*

Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards—*contd.*				13	
I.	J.	K.	L.		
Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9-F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
582	2,406	18,719	1 5 3	15,80,750	112 2 3
.....	134	584	1 12 0	42,746	127 15 9
582	2,540	19,303	1 5 5	16,23,496	112 8 2
1,970	1,056	16,563	1 0 10	17,24,873	109 5 0
.....	478	794	2 1 10	49,519	131 11 2
1,970	1,534	17,357	1 1 2	17,74,392	109 13 4

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL.

Showing the result of employment of convicts on manufacture and extra-mural works in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

—	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.	Opening balances under					Outstanding debt due by the prison at end of this year.	Amount drawn during the year and value of goods received from Jails or other Departments.
			Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the Prison.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total 1934.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails ...	10,853	4,766	2,145	62,628	67,655	34,215	18,529	7,454	2,53,491
Borstal School.	334	85	10	2,068	934	2,671	337	174	2,876
Grand Total.	11,187	4,851	2,155	64,696	68,589	36,886	18,866	7,628	2,56,367
Total 1933.									
Jails ...	12,184	5,225	2,744	46,354	56,612	35,781	10,120	16,863	2,56,640
Borstal School.	354	67	10	2,485	965	3,507	395	2	1,506
Grand Total.	12,538	5,292	2,754	48,839	57,577	39,288	10,515	16,865	2,58,146

—	Total.	Closing balances under					Outstanding debt due by the Prison at end of last year.	Amount paid into Treasury during the year, inclusive of adjustments for Jail and other Departments.	Total.
		Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to Prison.			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total 1934.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails ...	4,46,117	1,200	55,530	59,091	28,328	15,782	16,863	4,83,154	6,59,948
Borstal School.	9,070	97	1,147	1,587	2,315	59	2	4,352	9,559
Grand Total.	4,55,187	1,297	56,677	60,678	30,643	15,841	16,865	4,87,506	6,69,507
Total 1933.									
Jails ...	4,25,114	2,545	62,628	67,655	34,215	18,529	6,629	4,31,219	6,23,020
Borstal School.	8,870	10	2,068	934	2,671	337	...	2,231	8,251
Grand Total.	4,33,984	2,155	64,696	68,589	36,886	18,866	6,629	4,33,450	6,31,271

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

—	Cash earnings (being total of Col. 18 less total of Col. 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on Col. 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on Col. 3.	Net profit (Col. 19 *minus* Col. 11).	Average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour.	Average net profit per prisoner employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total 1934.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jails	2,29,663	21 2 7	4 8 3	2,13,831	19 11 3	44 13 10
Borstal School	1,476	4 6 8	17 5 10	489	1 7 5	5 12 1
Grand Total ...	2,31,139	20 10 7	47 10 4	2,14,320	19 2 6	44 2 11
Total 1933.						
Jails	1,74,579	14 5 3	33 6 7	1,97,906	16 3 11	37 14 0
Borstal School	725	2 0 9	10 13 2	*—619*	*—1 12 0*	*—9 3 10*
Grand Total ...	1,75,304	13 15 9	33 2 0	1,97,287	15 11 9	37 4 6

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

—	Total cost of maintenance excluding for superintendence (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Cash earnings (Col. 20, Statement VIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Col. 2 *minus* Col. 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (Col. 3 *minus* Col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total 1934.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Jails ...	15,20,153 0	107 13	2,29,663 0	16 5	12,90,490 0	91 8
Borstal School.	42,746 0	128 0	1,476 0	4 7	41,270 0	123 9
Grand Total ...	15,62,899 0	108 5	2,31,139 0	16 0	13,31,760 0	92 5
Total 1933.						
Jails ...	16,67,414 0	105 11	1,74,579 0	11 1	14,92,835 0	94 10
Borstal School.	49,519 0	131 11	725 0	1 15	48,794 0	129 12
Grand Total ...	17,16,933 0	106 5	1,75,304 0	10 14	15,41,629 0	95 7

STATEMENT No. X—(VITAL).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1934.

1	2			3			4		
—	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.			Number admitted into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total 1934.									
Jails ...	16,135	2,743	18,878	13,874	302	14,176	10,960	237	11,197
Borstal School.	397	...	397	334	...	334	179	...	179
Grand Total ...	16,532	2,743	19,275	14,208	302	14,510	11,139	237	11,376
Total 1933.									
Jails ...	16,960	2,731	19,721	15,439	442	15,881	10,972	245	11,217
Borstal School.	397	...	397	357	...	357	179	...	179
Grand Total ...	17,387	2,731	20,118	15,796	442	16,238	11,151	245	11,396

1	5			6			7		
—	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Ratio per mille of Average Strength. A. Of admissions into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total 1934.									
Jails	286·2	4·3	290·5	177	2	179	790·0	784·8	789·9
Borstal School	4·8	...	4·8	1	...	1	535·9	...	535·9
Grand Total ...	291·0	4·3	295·3	178	2	180	784·0	784·0	784·0
Total 1933.									
Jails	307·0	8·3	315·3	168	3	171	710·7	554·3	706·3
Borstal School	4·0	...	4·0	3	...	3	476·1	...	472·1
Grand Total ...	311·0	8·3	319·3	171	3	174	705·9	554·3	701·8

STATEMENT No. X—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	7—*contd.*								
	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—*contd.*								
	B.			C.			D.		
	Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total 1934.									
Jails	20·6	14·2	20·5	12·8	6·6	12·6	12·8	6·6	12·6
Borstal School	14·4	...	14·4	3·0	...	3·0	3·0	...	3·0
Grand Total ...	20·5	14·2	20·4	12·5	6·6	12·4	12·5	6·6	12·4
Total 1933.									
Jails	19·9	18·7	19·8	10·9	6·8	10·8	10·9	6·8	10·8
Borstal School	10·6	...	10·6	8·0	...	8·0	8·0	...	8·0
Grand Total ...	19·7	18·8	19·7	10·8	6·8	10·7	10·8	6·8	10·7

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

1	2							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysisdue to tuberculosis.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total 1934.								
Jails	...	...	569	3	3,598	4	32	15
Borstal School	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	569	3	3,659	4	32	15
Total 1933.								
Jails	...	...	551	2	3,845	7	33	12
Borstal School	...	...	7	...	87	...	1	2
Grand Total ...	...	...	558	2	3,932	7	34	14

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	2—*contd.*									
	E.		F.		G.		H.		I.	
—	Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other Infective diseases.		Pneumonia		Other Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total 1934.										
Jails	13	3	75	7	467	34	189	41	450	6
Borstal School	1	...	...	...	11	....	...	...	2	...
Grand Total ...	14	3	75	7	478	34	189	41	452	6
Total 1933.										
Jails	18	5	127	3	457	28	175	36	412	5
Borstal School	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...
Grand Total ...	18	5	127	3	468	28	175	36	420	5

1	2—*contd.*				3			
	J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and of Deaths per Mille of Average Strength from			
—	Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total 1934.								
Jails	360	...	749	3	...	...	51·8	0·3
Borstal School	6	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	366	...	787	3	...	...	50·2	0·3
Total 1933.								
Jails	339	3	595	1	...	...	43·3	0·1
Borstal School	7	...	18	...	...	...	21·0	...
Grand Total ...	346	3	613	1	...	...	43·5	0·2

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL)—*concluded.*

1	3—*contd.*							
	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—*contd.*							
	Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total 1934.								
Jails	327·4	0·4	17·2	3·7	32·8	...	755·5	13·8
Borstal School	182·6	...	...	...	18·0	...	535·9	3·0
Grand Total ..	323·1	0·4	16·7	3·6	32·3	...	759·5	13·2
Total 1933.								
Jails	301·9	0·5	13·7	2·8	26·6	0·2	686·6	11·5
Borstal School	260·7	...	...	...	21·0	...	472·1	8·0
Grand Total ...	306·5	0·5	13·6	2·8	27·0	0·2	682·0	11·5

STATEMENT No. XII—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934, according to Length of Time passed in Jail.

1	2 Not exceeding six months in Jail.			3 Above six months and not exceeding one year.			4 Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total 1934.									
Jails ..	3,896	56	14·4	1,999	32	16·0	1,795	29	16·2
Borstal School.	100	1	10·0	80	...	...	119	...	...
Grand Total ..	3,996	57	14·3	2,079	32	15·4	1,914	29	15·2
Total 1933.									
Jails ...	5,198	51	10·0	2,649	33	12·5	1,674	19	11·4
Borstal School.	80	1	12·5	102	...	...	136	1	7·4
Grand Total ...	5,278	52	9·9	2,751	33	12·0	1,810	20	11·0

STATEMENT No. XII—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	5			6			7		
	Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total 1934.									
Jails	1,455	16	11·0	1,186	14	11·8	600	5	8·3
Borstal School	27	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,482	16	10·8	1,199	14	11·7	600	5	8·3
Total 1933.									
Jails	1,317	13	9·9	1,007	17	16·9	540	12	22·2
Borstal School	21	1	47·6	17	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,338	14	10·5	1,024	17	16·6	541	12	22·2

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
—	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1934 ...	2,459	50	84,417	2,751	86,876	2,801	89,677	2,773	61	2,834	29,039	836	29,875
Total, 1933 ...	2,497	51	84,063	3,065	86,560	3,116	89,676	3,002	61	3,063	28,876	859	29,735

STATEMENT No. XIII—*continued.*

1	7			8		9		10		11		
—	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1934.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1934 ...	26,035	835	26,870	29,333	1,070	14	1	25	2	2,430	57	2,487
Total, 1933 ...	25,997	1,071	27,068	29,180	1,135	25	...	23	1	2,459	50	2,509

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1934.

1	2	3	4	
—	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.	
			(*a*)	(*b*)
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.
Jails	23,465	5,911	2,623	5,265
Borstal School	179	16	10	35
Grand Total ...	23,644	5,927	2,633	5,300

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

1	4—*contd.*			5				
	Number who had gained weight.			Number who had lost weight.				
	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
—	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Jails ...	2,755	1,347	11,990	1,630	2,315	1,075	535	5,564
Borstal School.	45	56	146	3	9	4	1	17
Grand Total ...	2,800	1,403	12,136	1,642	2,324	1,079	536	5,581

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Remission System during the year 1934.

1	2	3				4	
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the remission system.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convicts released during the year.	
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to	
—	Number released during the year who came under the Remission System for industry but failed to gain remission.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.
Jails	14	3,056	1,116	773	133	115	180
Borstal School	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14	3,056	1,116	775	133	115	180

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STATEMENT C—*contd.*

1	4—*contd.*		5				6	7
	Maximum remission in days gained by any convicts released during the year—*contd.*		Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.
	Sentenced to —*contd.*		Sentenced to					
	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Jails ...	462	1,162	546	1,571	3,462	7,551	30 7	5 4
Borstal School...	42	...	...	...	25	...	19 0	3 2
Grand Total ...	462	1,162	546	1,571	3,487	7,551	30 7	5 2

Bk Jb 5—11

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